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CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
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CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT) AFGHANISTAN

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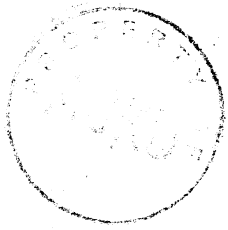
1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

AFGHANISTAN REPORT: JULY 1986



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ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper (Karmal's).
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service (Karmal's).
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Karmal's).
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front (Karmal's).
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Karmal's).
RC	=	Revolutionary Council (Karmal's).
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDOA	=	Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization (Karmal's).

'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'		Those who take part in Jehad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency. (US$ 1 =130 Afghanis un-official; 50.6 official).

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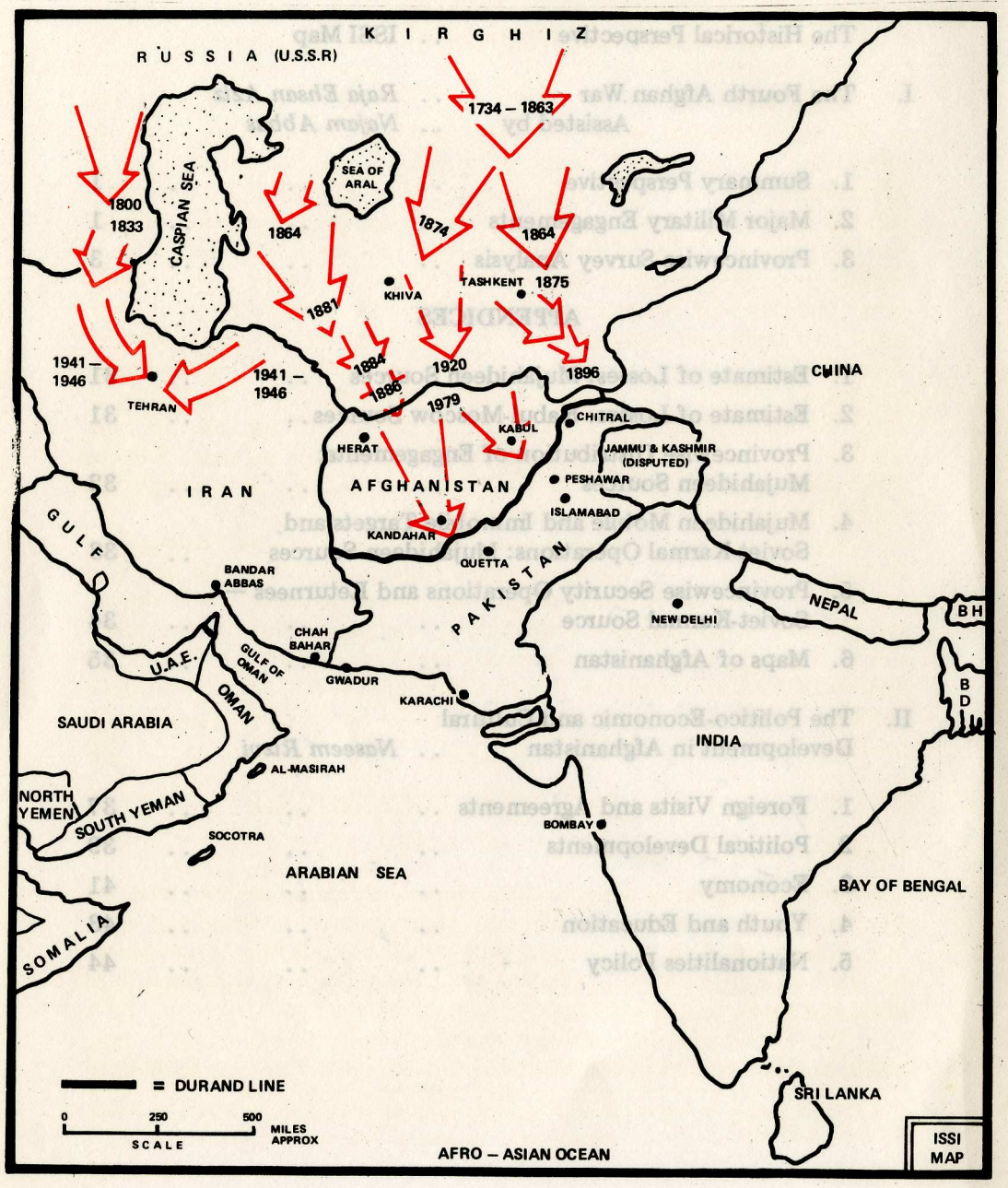
THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6)

Mujahideen sources reported a total of 445 military engagements in 26 provinces and Radio Kabul reported 37 Soviet-Kabul security operations and another 3 instances of armed "counter-revolutionary" activities in 7 provinces of Afghanistan during July 1986. The monthly combat frequency of the Afghan war monitored for yet another crossed the 400 mark. These 445 engagements comprised 175 Mujahideen mobile and 193 immobile targets and 77 Soviet-Kabul security operations. The level of casualties as well as material losses suffered by both sides also increased commensurately. Thus estimates based on Mujahideen sources report 715 Soviet, 1126 Kabul army/militia/partymen, 1330 Soviet-Kabul, 411 Mujahideen and 377 Afghan civilians killed in July. Besides, Mujahideen reportedly destroyed 17 aircraft, 26 helicopters and hundreds of other items of military hardware. Various other resources including registered marked increase in the reported losses (see Appendices 1 and 2 and Section 3).

Highest combat frequency was reported in Ningarhar, Kabul, and Parwan, followed by fairly extensive clashes in Herat, Ghazni and Paktiya. The capital Kabul and other 13 provincial capitals also witnessed sizeable urban conflict including several major Mujahideen operations. Notably, military engagements were reported in 9 out of 10 provincial capitals bordering Soviet Union and in all four main cities— namely, Kabul, Qandahar, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif (see Appendices 3 to 5 and Section 3).

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Qandahar

Increased guerilla activity throughout July demonstrated that the Mujahideen have access to all important points of Qandahar city. Mujahideen attacked the security post in and around the city, interrupted Soviet-Kabul military convoys several times and seized quantities of arms and ammunition.

The Soviet aircraft subjected the Qandahar suburban areas to long shells of bombing, but even this clear superiority did not allow them to

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

enter and consolidate themselves in the Mujahideen controlled localities. Mujahideen's July 27 take over of Surpoza military base caused much trouble for Soviet-Kabul authorities. Explosions on the highway made mobility on the Qandahar-Herat highway impossible for four days (see Section 3).

Ghazni

Mujahideen inflicted heavy losses to Afghan Air Force during the month. An aircraft was shot down on July 1. Two helicopters were destroyed in the air July 9. A Mujahideen strike on Ghazni airport left 2 aircraft damaged. 3 helicopters hit by Mujahideen crashed at Jangal Kochia, Moshki and Qarabagh respectively. This was due to increased air attackes on and around Ghazni.

Paktiya

In Paktiya, Mujahideen struck a number of military posts which were set by re-inforcement troops in late June. Mujahideen also made Dr. Najib's home town subject to their target when after wiping out the pickets they set Dr. Najib's house on fire. A Soviet correspondent reported activity of 5,000 intruders in Ali Khel area (See Section 3).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen increased attackes on Soviet-Karmal positions in the province during the first two weeks of July to such an extent that Regiment officers at Ghani Khel sent their families to safer places. Mujahideen besieged military positions in Sarobi and struck several posts. As in Paktiya, the Mujahideen in Ningarhar too carried out their plans against points of political prestige for PDPA: Political chief of 81st regiment was executed; residences of party members/officials were struck; Party Secretary of Khugiani district was killed alongwith 3 other persons.

Heavy Soviet air strikes

Severs Soviet-Kabul aerial bombing on villages, mosques, bazars and Mujahideen positions continued for several days. Air-cum-ground operations were carried out by Soviet-Kabul forces in Takhar area. They raided a Mujahideen centre near Eshkamish. 60 Mujahideen and over 150 Soviet troops were killed. Mujahideen frustrated a Soviet-Kabul paratroopers dropping mission and shot down 7 helicopters and 3 aircraft. 250 civilians lost their lives in the conflict. Soviet air strikes in retaliation of Mujahideen raid on Kunduz air base caused closure of Kabul-Kunduz highway for many days.

Kabul

Mujahideen carried out a number of operations in Kabul city and its vicinity. Mujahideen rocket fire hit Balahisar garrison, Kabul airport, Aarghan Division, Rocket Battalion, Polytechnic, Central Silo, government buildings and Soviet Embassy residences. Mujahideen also raided Soviet-Kabul security posts in and outside Kabul city and carried out bomb explosions in different government buildings. Mujahideen conducted a number of ambush operations around Kabul city, on Kabul-Parwan road and at other places. Water and power network in Saroobi was also blown up. Mujahideen raids invoked Soviet retaliatory air-strikes, shelling and house-to-house search campaign in Kabul city, Paghman district and Shakardara area. Kabul city also witnessed sit-in-strikes and students demonstrations against forcible conscription.

Logar

Mujahideen raid on a Soviet-Kabul military detachment deployed to attack Mujahideen base invoked Soviet-Kabul retaliatory bombardment and intense fighting. A number of clashes between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops and Soviet bombardment occurred as a result of Mujahideen attacks on security posts in M. Agha district. Mujahideen raided Soviet-Kabul troops. Soviet-Kabul aircraft subjected civilian areas, refugee caravans and Mujahideen bases to heavy bombardment. Mujahideen shot down 4 helicopters and 1 MI-4 in different areas of the province.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz

VOA: Soviet heli-borne commandos established a post at Obatic near an important Mujahideen supply route in Siarang desert June 12 and then attacked a Mujahideen group in a pickup to Chagai district of Baluchistan (Pakistan), killing them all with machine gun fire June 13; passengers travelling through the area saw their burnt bodies; it was the first time during the 7 years war that Soviets blocked an important Mujahideen supply route in Southern Afghanistan. Mujahideen were active in the province under commander of Hilmand named Obaidi (July 2)*.

Radio Kabul: Maj Gen. Muhammad Zaki, Vice Chairman Council of Ministers met provincial border and security forces, spiritual leaders,

*The dates given in parenthesis are the actual broadcasts.

Ulema, tribal representatives and partymen (July 7).

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen equipped with rockets and light arms stormed Soviet-Kabul military camp near Nawa town June 18. Fierce fighting lasted through the night until arrival of Soviet-Kabul heli-borne reinforcements June 19. Meanwhile, Mujahideen ambushed 1 Soviet-Kabul jeep June 20. Operating on advance information, Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul attack on their base in Kajki area with rocket and mortar fire. Retreating Kabul force left behind 2 tanks and 5 trucks in working order.

VOIR: Mujahideen inflicted 120 casualties and destroyed 20 Soviet tanks/APCs during a number of attacks on Soviet-Kabul positions in the province over 8 days period (July 8).

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen stormed a Soviet-manned administrative office in Qandahar city using handgrenades and Klashnikovs and also struck the cantonment with rocket/missile fire. Mujahideen shot down 2 Soviet aircraft during heavy bombardment in Shin Nari area June 14. 200 Soviet-Kabul tanks supported by 20 helicopters and 10 aircraft attacked Mujahideen bases in Shin Nari, Arghistan and Kadani areas June 16; attacking Russian forces retreated to Qandahar before arrival of large Mujahideen reinforcements. Soviet bombing struck Mujahideen near Spinbuldak enroute Shin Nari June 20. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet ground offensive, using tanks/HMVs, on their base in Mahalajat area of Qandahar suburb June 20. Mujahideen repulsed another Soviet-Kabul surprise attack on their Shin Nari base northwest of Spinbuldak with rocket fire June 30. Mujahideen rocketting totally destroyed 2 Soviet-Kabul army posts at Dara and Karezak in Dand subdistrict July 1. Soviet aircraft inadvertently bombed a militia post in Qandahar-Spinbuldak highway July 2. Mujahideen ambushed an army jeep using handgrenades in Qandahar city July 8. Mujahideen dynamited post near Panjwai June 10. Mujahideen rocketted another security post in Khawaja Faqir Baba area of Qandahar city July 12. Mujahideen ambushed a large Soviet-Kabul convoy carrying reinforcements from Herat, just outside Qandahar city, July 13 afternoon. The same night, Mujahideen attacked Goundgan military post in Dand, western suburb of Qandahar, followed by Soviet retaliatory heli-bombing. Mujahideen struck Surpoza area post in Qandahar city July 19 night and also rocketted an ordnance depot near Qandahar cantonment July 21.

VOIR: Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet helicopter in Sulaiman area

early this week (July 6). Mujahideen attacked 2 Soviet-Kabul convoy proceeding from Kabul to Shindand and Lashkargah in Arghandab area (July 13). Mujahideen struck a number of Soviet-Kabul posts in the province (July 19). Mujahideen attacked a military post in Panjwai district and ambushed a jeep in Qandahar city (July 27).

Radio Tehran: Operations by "Muslim revolutionaries" reported on July 2, 9, 23 and 27 respectively.

VOA: Heavy air raids on Mujahideen positions between Qandahar and Spin Wardak (Spinbuldak) situated 20 km from Pakistan border, were continuing for last 3 days; the bombing was perhaps a prelude to ground attack on Mujahideen positions (June 21). Western diplomats quoting sources in Kabul disclosed that Mujahideen shot down 1 Afghan military aircraft (transport), flying from Kabul to Qandahar, killing all 100 soldiers on board June 26; there were conflicting reports about those on board were Soviets or Afghans, although diplomats believed the troops killed were most likely Afghans (July 1). Resistance leaders were reporting several victories in recent attacks against Soviet and Kabul military posts in Southern Afghanistan; Mujahideen forces attacked militia barracks in Qandahar July 9, killing 30 militiamen and party officials; resistance forces also reportedly attacked a security post in suburban Qandahar July 4, killing at least 7 Soviet troops; another 3 military posts West of Qandahar were attacked later that night (July 19). Soviet and Afghan forces launched attack on July 17, letting loose atrocities on people of suburban Mohalajat of Qandahar; the 6 km area between Shikarpur and Sharbooza was subjected to 24 hours shelling and bombing; Mujahideen attacked a camp of Afghan commandos in Manzil Bagh area of Qandahar city with heavy arms, killing 120 men present in the camp; meanwhile, Soviet infantry personnel entered Mohalajat area July 19 under the (mistaken) belief that Mujahideen had been flushed out due to their indiscriminate shelling, but they had to face strong Mujahideen resistance in narrow streets of Mohalajat; Soviet troops retreated after losing a number of men and fighting between Soviet Units and Mujahideen besieged since July 23 was continuing; 4 women reaching Quetta from Qandahar said that Soviet forces had blocked all exit routes of Qandahar city none except them could come out of suburban Mohalajat; they added that Mujahideen were facing acute shortage of food and arms; the women said it was difficult to give the exact number of those killed/wounded from both sides, but there was no doubt that the figures ran into hundreds; according to another traveller reaching Quetta, militia sources had told them that they had destroyed 17 tanks and captured 7 Soviet soldiers (July 30). Reports of major Mujahideen victories were coming out of Afghanistan on the

eve on UN-sponsored Geneva talks; wounded guerrillas reaching Quetta said the Mujahideen delivered a crushing blow to the Soviet base at Surpoza in west of Qandahar city July 27; guerrillas had been fighting since mid-July to try to break Soviet and Afghan army cordon around the suburban area of Qandahar; using BM-12 rocket launchers and other heavy weapons, the guerrillas set ablaze fuel and ammunition stores at the base, where explosions continued for about 4 hours; a large number of MVs including tanks were destroyed and at least 50 Soviet soldiers perished in the blaze; Surpoza base was apparently a total loss, the main highway leading to Hilmand and Herat in the west were closed to traffic for 4 days, while the Soviets were clearing the smoking debris and taking bodies out of it (July 31).

ABC: Western diplomats reported that Muslim guerrillas had taken control of most of Qandahar city; citing diplomats in New Delhi, UPI said it was thought rebels had destroyed a number of Soviet tanks in heavy fighting around Qandahar city about 2 weeks ago; they had since gained access to almost all of Qandahar, 460 km southwest of the Kabul; meanwhile, diplomats in Islamabad said recent movements of heavy military equipment by Soviet and Afghan forces could mean that a major offensive against rebels had begun in Logar (July 29).

Radio Kabul: Heroic armed forces wiped out a large number of "saboteurs" and seized huge quantity of arms from "criminals" in the course of successful operations launched in southern areas of Qandahar province (July 8).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter and damaged another in the wake of heli-bombing of their positions, following rocket attack on a military convoy June 24. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul force in Pule Sanghi area and prompted several defections early July. Mujahideen also attacked Soviet-Kabul column on the main highway near Jaladag. Mujahideen frustrated Soviet-Kabul forcible conscription campaign involving 100 tanks/MVs and sizeable air support by denying entry to the force in Safa town July 6. Mujahideen also repulsed Soviet-Kabul attack on their base near Safa after a day long resistance and infliction of heavy losses July 9. Mujahideen encircled/attacked a military convoy in Zabul province July 18.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul convoy from Kabul to reinforce Zabul comprising 120 tanks/APCs and escorted by 4 aircraft and 8 helicopters, killing 120 Soviet-Kabul troops, destroying 14 tanks/APCs and shooting down 2 helicopters (July 20).

VOA: Mujahideen attacked Qandahar-bound Soviet-led Soviet-

Kabul convoy from Kabul twice near Kalat town, killed over 100 Soviet-Kabul troops, destroyed 1 dozen MVs/tanks, lost 12 men and seized 5 heavy machine guns, 30 klashnikovs, 4 wireless sets and 1 heavy gun June 18; another 70 Soviet and Kabul troops were killed and 7 captured and at least 9 APCs were mined during attack on the same convoy June 29; fresh Soviet contigents attacked 8 nearby villages with the help of helicopter gunships and inflicted large civilian casualties (July 12).

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Ghazni town during April coup celebrations April 27. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul force at Loman (Jaghori), inflicted heavy losses and seized large quantity of munition May 5-6 night. Soviet-Kabul air-cum-ground attack on Mujahideen bases at Lashmak caused sizeable civilian casualties May 15. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul officers/troops in a joint operation May 15. Mujahideen also destroyed Soviet-Kabul post and seized large quantity of arms May 19-20. Mujahideen attacked a Russian convoy of 100 tanks and supply vehicles near Qarabagh moving from Kabul to Qandahar June 13; Mujahideen engaged another Soviet-Kabul force from Ghazni which came to reinforce the besieged convoy, but later retreated due to shortage of supplies; the operation, which involved heavy Soviet-Kabul losses, was followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing. Meanwhile Mujahideen were reported to control distribution of consumer goods in Qarabagh town. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul convoy at Askar Koot in Qarabagh district June 14 and mined 2 APCs in same area June 15. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul force in Jaghori district and inflicted heavy losses June 21. Mujahideen raided Soviet post at Ghazni airport, killed 4 Russians and captured 1 officer June 22. Soviet bombing caused heavy casualties in Zarkashan and Zardalu Baz villages of Qarabagh June 24. Mujahideen group jointly attack Soviet-Kabul stronghold at Loman using 82mm mortar and rockets and inflicted heavy losses June 26. Soviet-Kabul forces struck Mujahideen positions in Qarabagh, Muqar and Jaghori areas June 27, although Mujahideen repulsed the attack after stiff resistance. Soviet bombed civilian targets in the area in retaliatory to heavy losses suffered. Mujahideen shot down 1 aircraft and inflicted heavy losses on ground during attack on Soviet-Kabul force in Jaghori area July 1. Mujahideen launched big attack on Soviet-Kabul garrison at Muqar July 2. Mujahideen groups jointly attacked a big Soviet military post at Qarabagh and an approaching supply convoy which the post was supposed to protect July 3; Mujahideen shot down 3 helicopters, besides inflicting very

heavy Soviet casualties and ground losses, during day long fierce fighting. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul force returning from Jaghori July 9. Soviet cluster-bombing around Qarabagh sub-district headquarters caused civilian casualties July 11. Mujahideen rocket and mortar fire on Ghazni airport damaged 2 aircraft, besides other losses, July 11-12. Mujahideen from Qayaq front attacked Soviet-Kabul post near Ghazni July 11-12. Another Soviet post was also struck around same date. Mujahideen ambushed a very large Soviet-Kabul convoy accompanied by air support and carrying reinforcements from Kabul to Tazi post in Qarabagh region of Zabul, shot down 3 helicopters (whose wreckages fell around villages Shaba, Mullah Kahil. Seven-Mills and Baranah and inflicted heavy losses/Soviet casualties on the ground July 14. Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet MiG during heavy bombing on their positions in Jaghori sub-district July 14. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul force in Qarabagh district July 15, followed by heavy Soviet retaliatory bombing/rocketting during which Mujahideen shot down 3 helicopters at Jangal Kochia, Moshki and Qarabagh, inflicted sizeable losses on the ground and suffered heavy casualties. Soviet bombardment on civilian targets in Jaghori set ablaze the harvest early July. Mujahideen attacked 3 Soviet-Kabul posts during night operations July 17 and 18.

VOIR: Following Mujahideen operation in Ghazni airport sector, Soviet-Kabul bombardment struck villages Deh Kashan, Zardam and Lawera in Qarabagh area and caused heavy civilian losses (July 5).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen downed 2 Soviet aircraft in Ghazni province last week (July 26).

VOA: Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad citing sources in Kabul reported that 1 Soviet helicopter had been downed near Ghazni (July 1). Joint units of Soviet and Afghan forces had to retreat from eastern Ghazni in spite of tank/APC support when they lost 80 troops including 20 Russian soldiers in a Mujahideen raid; Mujahideen keeping watch on routes leading to their positions at Qila Anani and Sher Qila spotted advancing Soviet-Kabul units and within an hour they besieged Soviet-Kabul forces before their arrival in the target zone; 10 captured soldiers included 2 Russians; Soviet-Kabul forces also lost 8 tanks, 2 APCs and 2 trucks; Mujahideen lost 4 men, while another 12 were wounded; meanwhile, week-long fighting continued in a town of Ghazni province in which Mujahideen lost 16 men and Soviet-Kabul forces suffered large casualties and lost 2 helicopters and 1 Soviet MiG (with smoky clouds coming out while returning to Ghazni), 3 tanks and 2 MVs (July 1).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter during bombardment on their position in Tuband area May 23. Mujahideen walking to their base from Katawaz came under Soviet-Kabul surprise attack June 6. Mujahideen shot down 1 jet aircraft in Spinghar area of Wazay Khula June 10. Operating on the basis of advance information, Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul paratroopers dropped in helicopters to attack Mujahideen position in Yahya Khail region, inflicted heavy losses and seized sizeable military hardware June 13. Mujahideen raided Gulasha post in Waza Khula district June 20. Mujahideen attacked Serakai post June 25. Operating on advance information, Mujahideen pre-empted Soviet attack on their base at Bihishti Front near Sharna town and inflicted considerable losses June 26. Mujahideen engaged Soviet-Kabul mobile force at Ghaffar Jarani near Sharna June 29. Mujahideen frustrated Soviet-Kabul attempt to capture their base in Zurmat area after inflicting heavy casualties in a day-long encounter July 3. Mujahideen groups jointly launched attack on 7 Soviet-Kabul bases including those in Shahr-i-Nau, Jabar Khail, Toor Mukhi and Sharna and inflicted heavy losses early July, followed by retaliatory bombardment on civilian population. Operating on advance information, Mujahideen frustrated Soviet heli-borne commando assault on their Adalat base by mining its approach and launching surprise preemptive attack on the commandos as soon as 17 helicopters dropped them at Ghaffar Jabrani July 5; both Soviet commandos and their Afghan comrades dropped from another 10 aircraft suffered heavy losses in men and material at the hands of Mujahideen of Adalat base, reinforced by those from Shaheed Behishti Front. Mujahideen ambushed Khad column near Wazay Khwa area July 8, followed by Soviet-Kabul retaliatory search operation and capture of many civilians. Meanwhile, Mujahideen struck/damaged 1 helicopter in same area during bombardment at their positions. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet convoy near Urgoon July 14. Mujahideen groups from Honain Front jointly attacked Soviet-Kabul posts July 16.

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul air-supported attack on their base in Saro Mand after inflicting heavy losses June 13, Soviet-Kabul forces were reportedly reinforcing Khost garrison. Mujahideen foiled Soviet-Kabul advance to Bari from Khost June 26. Mujahideen shelled Ali Khel (Zazi) garrison and struck a Soviet post near Ali Khel June 23-24. Mujahideen resisted Soviet-Kabul attacks around Khost for 4 consecutive days beginning June 27 and finally foil-

ed the offensive after prompting several defections in Kabul army ranks. Mujahideen groups jointly attacked newly built Soviet-Kabul post in Nari soonafter sunset July 6, set ablaze attached depots and structures and fighting continued in the area till early hours July 6. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul positions including watch towers at Ali Khel July 6. Underground Mujahideen group in Gardez attacked Soviet-Kabul posts at Ibrahim Khel July 10; Mujahideen also struck Soviet-Kabul positions at Kalosi and Zurmat same day. Mujahideen from Ruhani Baba Front in Zurmat undertook a pre-emptive ambush operation against Soviet-Kabul tank/APC column early July and struck Soviet-Kabul posts in Ibrahim Khel area July 11. Soviet-Kabul forces drawn from Kabul and Gardez garrisons and Kabul militia from Khost and Zazi Maidan areas jointly launched an offensive against Mujahideen July 10 to 19. Mujahideen struck Nari garrison July 11. Mujahideen were continuously striking Khost since early July. Mujahideen groups jointly rocketted Soviet-Kabul position at Nari in post-sunset operation through midnight and set ablaze Soviet-Kabul supply depot.

A Soviet-Kabul force of 3,000 with tanks/APCs attacked Zazi Maidan area to eliminate Mujahideen positions in Torghar near Pak border May 13 and 15. Ensuing fighting continued for 5 days, 40 Soviet-Kabul troops surrendered. Mujahideen burnt the native house of Dr. Najib near Gardez July 17. Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen strongholds in the surroundings of Khost and Zazi July 19. Mujahideen jointly struck the headquarters of Zazi Maidan July 20. As a result of Mujahideen rocket attack on Gardez city and a security post there two Russian residential quarters were destroyed and 15 Soviets were killed June 15. Mujahideen attacked a military camp in Nareh July 11.

VOIR: Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter in Kandar Khel area, pilot was killed and co-pilot was captured by Mujahideen (July 8). Mujahideen attacked military post in a mountainous area of Khost Loi (July 20). Soviet-Kabul troops continuing attacks on Mujahideen positions (July 25).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen struck a Soviet-Kabul base June 24, and repulsed attack by Soviet-Kabul forces June 26 (July 6). Soviet-Kabul forces laid down mines around Jaji cantt to prevent defection. Defecting to Mujahideen, two Afghan soldiers, captured two Soviet military advisers and one Afghan official and shifted them to a centre of Mujahideen (July 18).

BBC: Having received wounds in fighting with Mujahideen, Col. Nizamuddin, Deputy Commander of the garrison of Paktiya died in Kabul. The Afghan Defence Minister attended the funeral (July 25). Fierce fighting reported in late May (July 25). Mujahideen ambushed a

Soviet-Kabul military convoy on its way from Kabul to Paktiya, forced it to go back after destroying 4 to 5 tanks/APCs.

VOA: Two Afghan military deserters who joined Mujahideen reported planting of mines around Jaji garrison to check desertions. 14 deserters joined Mujahideen, accompanied by two Soviet advisers and an Afghan political officer (July 17).

Radio Beijing: Mujahideen destroyed Soviet-Kabul military post in Nari area July 5 (July 12).

Radio Kabul: About 30 families returned in Ahmed Khel and Chamkani districts. One of the misled compatriots narrated as to how the misled Afghans are sent to Afghanistan for murder and loot (July 6). Security forces carried out operations and wiped out a number of "saboteurs", including their ring leaders (July 6). VOA put the number of bandits losses very little and gave very little importance to the historic deeds of the Afghan armed forces in Zhawar operations. After successful operations in the Zhawar area, local body elections were held in all villages and towns of Khost district (July 12). The Moscow daily *Krasnaya-Zvezda* carried report of its Kabul correspondent about fighting in the Ali Khel area. The correspondent said he was present in the area during the fighting. He wrote that big gang of "counter-revolutionaries" numbering about 5,000 intruded into the area, opened fire five times on the government troops during two days. Only one soldier was killed and 8 were wounded. In retaliation, the Afghan armed forces launched full fledged attack and forced the counter-revolutionaries to retreat from the area. VOA exaggerated the casualties of the Afghan government in hundreds. VOA also put the government casualties in mine blasts at 50. In fact, only two Afghan soldiers were killed in mine blasts, planted by the Afghan "counter-revolutionaries" (July 18). Col. Nizamuddin, the Deputy Commander of Paktiya Division was buried July 22. He was wounded some days ago in fighting with counter-revolutionaries. His funeral was attended by the Defence Minister and Chief of the Political Affairs of the armed forces (July 23). The production and smuggling of narcotics is an important source of income of the counter-revolutionaries. Their centres in and outside the country have become narcotics godowns. Documents seized by the security forces during the last two years proved that the centres of the counter-revolutionaries in Pakistan manufacture heroin with the support of Pak officials and police. Drugs are sent to Afghanistan to make the youth addict. Armed forces wiped out a heroin lab and depot at Jawara in Khost district (July 30). A number of counter-revolutionaries including a ring leader were killed as a result of security forces' operations in Niara area of Khost district (July 31).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen carried out an operation in Nazian district June 24. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul retaliatory attack to capture the district June 25, destroying two tanks, seizing 4 Grinovs, 40 rifles, two medium-size mortars, two Doshaka and killing 40 Soviet-Kabul troops. 10 Mujahideen lost their lives. Mujahideen struck and destroyed 3 Soviet-Kabul posts recently set up in Nazian district June 25. 5 Khad agents were killed in a vehicle as a result of Mujahideen ambush operation. Posts were destroyed and 15 occupants were killed in Mujahideen attack on Soviet-Kabul posts at Umar Khel and Dandu in the Surkhrud district June 26. These posts were used to block Mujahideen route and harass the civilians. 4 shopkeepers of Hissarak-e-Ghaljayee were killed by occupants of the posts while coming back from Jalalabad. Mujahideen captured Nazian district Headquarters June 28. Soviet-Kabul force of 100 tanks/APCs recaptured the Headquarters June 30 and set up 13 posts around it. 40 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in ensuing fighting that continued for 4 days. Mines planted by Mujahideen in district Headquarters caused 50 Soviet-Kabul casualties. Mujahideen raided Soviet-Kabul security posts in Torghundi area of Nazian June 30, destroyed 3 posts and captured 3 mortar guns and two machine guns. Officers of 71st Regiment of Ghani Khel sent their families to Jalalabad because of tense situation in the area. Mujahideen resisted a Soviet tank column reaching Torkham to open Torkham-Jalalabad highway July 1. The second week of July witnessed fierce fighting. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Chaperhar, Koat and other areas during the first two weeks of July. 2 posts in Surkhrud, Chaknur and Shah Koti, several other posts including important post of Reshay Ghundai were destroyed by Mujahideen during the first week of July; 14 Soviet-Kabul troops and 3 Mujahideen were killed. Mujahideen destroyed several Soviet-Kabul new posts in Nazian district and killed 14 Soviet-Kabul troops. Mujahideen killed district administrator of Nazian and sub-district administrator of Tauda China July 2 and injured Ghulam Faqir and Khaista Khan, district administrators of Shinwar and Achin respectively July 4. Political Chief of 81st Regiment was captured and later on was executed by Mujahideen. Mujahideen killed Ghulam Rahman, district administrator of Khugiani July 8. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul troops in Goshta area of Mohmandarah district; 9 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in the ensuing clash. A Soviet aircraft was shot down June 25. Soviet-Kabul forces cordoned off Jalalabad city to round up men between 16 to 50 for military services June 26.

In a joint operation Mujahideen besieged Soviet-Kabul positions in

Sarobi (called small Moscow) of district Nazian June 27; and destroyed Torghundi post in Sarki Ghatee, and another post in school June 28. 20 posts were destroyed later, followed by Soviet bombardment; 3 mortars, two Doshaka, one Zekawik, tens of rifles were also captured. A Soviet-Kabul force heading towards Jalalabad was attacked by Mujahideen near Goshta town July 17. Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed scores of Soviet-Kabul houses and their base area in Goshta district July 17. The same day Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul posts in Lalpur district, 2 tanks were destroyed and 16 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed. The Party Secretary of Khugiani district with 3 others were killed in Mujahideen attack July 16. 4 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in Mujahideen attack on a post in Gatu in Achin district July 20. 6 Soviet soldiers deserted from Jalalabad city July 20, followed by encirclement of surrounding areas by Soviet-Kabul to find them. Mujahideen raided the Shah Koti post between Chaknur and Gul Dag July 23. Soviet aircraft bombarded valleys around Achin; 4 civilians were killed and 9 were wounded in Soviet bombardment in Mohmandara July 24. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul posts in Achin district, capturing 4 posts.

Bombs explosions caused a number of deaths to Soviet-Kabul forces in Saroobi district of Shinwar July 25. Fighting in Chaparhar, Kot, Agam and Surkhrud reported. Mujahideen killed 8 Soviet-Kabul commando troops as they landed near Nawa in Momand July 5. Mujahideen killed 8 militiamen, captured 1 post and 30 weapons during a joint attack on a militia post in Kohna Deh village of Kuz Kunar district July 9-10. Two Soviet-Kabul tanks were destroyed and crew was killed by Mujahideen in Rodat district July 10. Mujahideen raided and destroyed security post in Chaknur town and attacked Chaparhar camp July 11 and 12 respectively. Delegates from the Soviet Union, Palestine and South Yemen visited the Ghanikhel, Shinwar and Mohmandara districts July 14. A fierce clash between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops reported near Khadar Khani post July 16. Several clashes took place at Rodat, Chaparhar July 16, 10 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed.

VOIR: Mujahideen killed 10 Soviet-Kabul troops in an operation (July 25).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen attacked several Soviet-Kabul positions in Nazian area, followed by Soviet-Kabul retaliatory attacks; 40 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed. Headquarters of Joint Afghan government and Soviet forces was attacked, and 50 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed (July 11).

BBC: Soviet-Kabul forces rocketted Mujahideen Headquarters in Shahzad district, one Mujahideen Commander and 11 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed (July 25).

Radio Beijing: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul attack on their base in Nazian area June 25, 40 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed (July 17).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen rocketted the Headquarters of Asmar June 30; dozens of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in two-day fighting. Police Station and Soviet-Kabul posts in Shegal area were attacked July 3. Mujahideen shelled Asmar village, military base and many ammunition depots. Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Kabul force in Angam valley, 15 Russians were killed. Two posts were destroyed in attack on Soviet-Kabul security posts in Sarkanee July 6. Mujahideen fired missiles on Asmar.

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed 25 troops and destroyed a radar station in a raid on the Soviet camp in Kishm district.

VOIR: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul attack on their base, killing or wounding 200 troops and downing 4 Soviet helicopters, Soviet retaliatory air strike killed 200 civilians of the area (July 22).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Kabul troops launched air-cum-ground attack near Kunduz-Badakhshan highway. Two Mujahideen and 10 Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed in Mujahideen attack against post of Baghak June 5. Starting on June 6, the first day of Eid, Soviet-Kabul aerial bombing on mosques, bazars, villages, Eid celebrations and bases of Mujahideen in Eshkamish district continued for several days. Soviet-Kabul forces carried out air-cum-ground attack against Mujahideen positions in Eishkamish district June 14; Mujahideen destroyed 10 tanks and killed 50 and captured 62 soldiers in the ensuing fighting. Mujahideen raided Soviet-Kabul post in Eshkamish district. Soviet-Kabul/convoy heading to reinforce post at Deerwar Sang was ambushed by Mujahideen June 15. Mujahideen in another ambush operation against Soviet-Kabul convoy heading to attack villages of Rustaq caused 12 communist casualties, followed by Soviet-Kabul artillery shelling. Soviet-Kabul forces started offensive in Eshkamish district June 16. Mujahideen important centre close to Eshkamish sub-divisional Headquarters was raided June 18; 60 Mujahideen and over 150 Soviet troops were killed in ensuing fighting. Mujahideen resisted landing of

Soviet heli-borne troops in Khailah valley between Eshkamish and Khost-o-Fering June 18; in the ensuing fighting Mujahideen shot down 7 helicopters and 3 aircraft and killed 150 Soviet-Kabul troops; 250 civilians and 20 Mujahideen were killed; the fighting still continuing. A Karmal militia commander was captured by Mujahideen in Chah-e-Aab town July 4. Mujahideen captured two Soviet officers during clash with Soviet-Kabul troops near Nartan town.

VOIR: Mujahideen intensified war-related activities. Mujahideen struck a security post near Soviet-Afghan border, killing 4 soldiers and capturing 2 Soviet officers. Another Soviet-Kabul security post was rocketted, and 15 troops were killed (July 27).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen resisted Soviet-Kabul attack on their base at Khailad pass and killed 200 Soviet-Kabul troops and shot down 4 helicopters; in retaliation Soviet-Kabul forces subjected the residential areas of the pass to an air-cum-ground attack, killing over 200 civilians and demolishing many houses (July 1).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen captured 9 enemy posts in joint operations in Khanabad, Shahran and Kunduz city. Kunduz air base and Soviet-Kabul bases in the vicinity came under Mujahideen rocket fire, followed by Soviet-Kabul heavy bombardment with long range artillery, killing many civilians. Mujahideen jointly put up resistance to a Soviet attack on their positions in Archi district June 6. Soviet-Kabul security posts were raided in Aaq Tappa area June 7; several troops were killed or wounded and a post was destroyed. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul force moving to Aliabad area to round up people for conscription July 9; in the ensuing clash one tank and two trucks were destroyed and 7 Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed. Soviet retaliatory air strike killed 8 civilians and injured several Mujahideen and caused the closure of Kabul-Kunduz transport route for several days. Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Kabul force in Khanabad district June 10, killing 17 troops. A Soviet-Kabul contingent trying to establish military posts in the area of Kalan-Kum village was raided by Mujahideen. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul supply convoy in Khanabad district followed by Soviet bombardment on the Karmal units by mistake June 19. A government security post was raided in Hazrat Imam June 20. A Soviet-Kabul contingent reaching Kunduz city June 24 set up 4 new posts in Bandar Bukhari, Haji Ghaussudin, Mullah Ghulam and Khan Mohammad villages. These posts would create enormous difficulties in Mujahideen movement. Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 5 posts in Archi June 24. Various Mujahideen groups formed a united front under

Masud June 12. He led attacks on enemy positions from Shera base. 4 aircraft were destroyed and 18 Soviets were killed in Mujahideen attack on Kunduz airport. A Soviet commando attack against the Shera base of Mujahideen was repulsed June 13, Soviet-Kabul lost 4 helicopters and 1 aircraft in the attack. A Mujahideen Commander Taj Muhammad reaching Peshawar July 10 reported that Mujahideen operate in Kunduz city and Khanabad town is under their control. He admitted Mujahideen losses have increased this year and there is increasing food shortage as a result of deliberate destruction of crops by the Soviet-Kabul forces. Since March, his group killed 200 Kabul troops and officers and 50 Soviet soldiers. Taher Joya Mujahideen Commander of Archi district, said that the district is daily bombarded by Soviet aircraft flying from the Soviet territory. Harvests have been subjected to fire bombs.

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed 70 and captured 20 Soviet-Kabul troops, destroyed 4 APCs and seized 40 light weapons at the loss of 11 Mujahideen in a joint attack in Andrab district. Soviet-Kabul aerial bombing starting on June 6 hit mosques villages, Eid celebrations and Mujahideen bases and heavy weapon, emplacements in Khost-e-Fering district.

Mujahideen subjected the Nahrin Division to attacks for several days. A Soviet convoy was ambushed in Kilagai in the first week of July, 3 tanks were destroyed and several Soviet-Kabul troops were killed. Mujahideen rocket fire struck Soviet battalion in Kilagai deserts, killing many Soviets. Mujahideen ambush operation against a Soviet convoy on Kabul Pule Khumri highway destroyed 3 tanks, 18 trucks and killed a large number of Soviet troops July 5.

Mujahideen ambushed the convoy proceeding from Khamabad to Eishkamish. Soviets heavily bombarded Andrah, Nahrin and Khoost; the unprecedented bombardment killed 50 civilians and wounded about one hundred.

Mujahideen established a supreme command for Samangan, Balkh, Takhar, Kunduz, Western Badakhshan and Kapisa under Masoud, with its headquarters in Khost Fering. Soviet aircraft tried to hit the command headquarters, killing 13 Mujahideen and wounding more than fifty. Mujahideen repulsed killing 29 Soviet troops.

VOIR: Soviets carried out indiscrinate bombing against populated areas (July 31).

Radio Kabul: The Afghan armed forces crushed a large number of counter-revolutionary elements in an operation in the outskirts of the province (July 31).

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen missile attack destroyed a security post at Bandar Hairtan. A Soviet-Kabul force was besieged and suffered a loss of two tanks and 3 trucks.

Radio Kabul: A large number of counter-revolutionaries were killed and many were captured including their ring leader Gul as a result of the Afghan security forces mopping operation in the outskirts. The Afghan armed forces wiped out 7 counter-revolutionaries and seized different weapons in Chrothan operation in the outskirts (July 31).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: 8 Soviet-Kabul troops and 3 Mujahideen were killed in a Mujahideen Soviet-Kabul troops clash in Charbulak area June 3. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet convoy moving from Mazar to Jozjan June 25; in ensuring fighting 7 Russians were killed and 3 tanks and one truck was destroyed, Mujahideen suffered 6 casualties. 3 Mujahideen were killed in a Soviet-Kabul ambush operation in Charbulak district in the month of June. Mujahideen resisted Soviet-Kabul attack and encirclement of Shadian area July 2, 20 Soviet-Kabul troops and 2 Mujahideen were killed in the fighting. Two tanks one truck and a number of Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed in Mujahideen attack against Daulatabad district headquarters July 10. Mujahideen struck 3 Soviet-Kabul posts in Bagh-e-Raq area July 10. Soviet aircraft bombarded Mujahideen positions in Sholgara district July 16. One Soviet adviser, one Khad agent and one Afghan Major were killed in Mujahideen attack on Hairatan city July 17.

Radio Kabul: The Afghan security forces carried out mopping operations in Charkal district, killing a large number of saboteurs and capturing 8; ground to air missiles and two heavy MGs were also seized (July 1). A number of counter-revolutionaries were killed in security operation and 8 were captured; two ground to air missiles, a number of light weapons and incriminating documents were also seized (July 3).

Jozjan

Radio Kabul: 50 misled Afghan of Jamiat band joined the revolutionary government (July 15).

Radio Moscow: An armed group of 50 counter-revolutionaries surrendered to the Afghan authorities (July 16).

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul outpost at Tagahshisin in Jafanak May 2, capturing 20 troops alongwith 20 arms

and 20,000 rounds. Baba Qutqar post was raided Mujahideen in May. In May Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul troops in Quter and Kohchana villages; in ensuring exchange of fire 42 regime activists and 4 Mujahideen were killed. 12 civilians were also killed and many houses were destroyed in Soviet retaliatory air strike. Mujahideen shot down a Soviet aircraft near Imam Sahib village. Mujahideen attacked and captured a Soviet-Kabul post and 34 weapons in early June. As a result of Mujahideen rocket fire a military camp in Maimana caught fire June 21. Mujahideen killed 12 Khad officials in Maimana in a handgrenade and rocket attack June 19. A Soviet-Kabul force learning Mazar-e-Sharif during the last week of June joined the units in Faryab and attacked several Mujahideen bases in Shirin Tagab district; the ensuring fighting continued for two days. Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul forces suffered heavy losses in fighting in the central parts of Faryab. Two Mujahideen were killed and 5 were injured in their attack on Soviet-Kabul posts of Sarchashma-e-Pashtun Kot and Chalbala July 12. Mujahideen rocket fire struck Soviet-Kabul positions in Maimana; 60 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, 90 including 12 government officials were wounded and the agricultural building was set on fire.

VOIR: A Soviet-Kabul military centre in Maimana city was rocketted by Mujahideen and 150 troops were killed (July 3 and 6).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen carried out a number of operation in various parts, destroying two Soviet-Kabul bases and killing 20 troops (July 15).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen shelled a Soviet-Kabul army camp near Qila-e-Nau the provincial headquarters, killing 19 Kabul troops, and destroying two tanks and 5 trucks.

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen resisted a Soviet-Kabul attack on their positions in Gulran area June 7; in the ensuring fighting which lasted for 4 days, 8 Mujahideen were killed, 20 Soviet-Kabul troops were captured and 16 tanks were destroyed. Mujahideen raided 60 Soviet-Kabul posts around Herat city June 8; Posts were destroyed and ammunition was seized. Qula-e-Ikhtiaruddin and the 17th Div and other large areas fell to Mujahideen; 200 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 40 were captured. 8 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in Mujahideen operation in Dahana-e-Zulfiqar June 10. Mujahideen resisted a Soviet-

Kabul attack in Doab region June 11, destroying 4 tanks and killing the crew. Mujahideen resistance to a Soviet tank column attempting to enter the Herat city June 12, caused the Soviet-Kabul troops a loss of 50 men, 8 tanks, 150 KLs, 20 MGs, one DS Chk, and 2,00,000 rounds. Soviet retaliatory shelling on Herat city killed 12 Mujahideen and wounded 60 civilians. Mujahideen positions in Kakari and Darab were subjected to air-cum-ground attack of Soviet-Kabul forces; in the ensuring fighting continuing for 4 days 16 Soviet-Kabul Vs and APCs were destroyed, 20 Soviet-Kabul troops were captured; 8 Mujahideen were killed and 17 were wounded. Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 5 tanks and killed the crew in Doab region June 14, followed by Soviet-Kabul retaliatory air strike June 15. 7 tanks were destroyed in another Mujahideen operation June 15. Mujahideen carried out a series of attacks on Soviet-Kabul posts, especially the security belt, around the Herat city; Mujahideen destroyed 30 posts in Darb Qandahar and Darb Malik areas and killed and wounded 200 and captured Soviet-Kabul soldiers; 5 Mujahideen lost their lives in these operations. Mujahideen captured 6 posts in Jaghati area in Kohsan district June 20. Mujahideen clash with a Soviet force of 400 tanks entering the Herat city, resulted into destruction of 8 tanks. Soviet forces burnt houses and killed and wounded a large number of civilians in the areas of Zalmai Kot, Takht Safra, Mai Ferosh and Mir Daoud airbase. 7 Mujahideen commanders were killed in street fighting in the Herat city. Mujahideen vehicle was blown up by a land mine killing 4 Mujahideen. Soviet shelling missing its target killed 5 officers and 13 troops and General Juma Khan Asak Commander of Herat lost his legs in this shelling; Asak played important role in the establishment of security posts around Mazar, Khost and Herat. He is back home after treatment in the Soviet Union. Mujahideen repulsed a Soviet-Kabul air-cum-ground attack on their centre in Doab district June 22; in the ensuring fighting lasting for 3 days Mujahideen shot down 1 aircraft, killing the pilot and the crew and inflicted on Soviet-Kabul troops loss of 4 tanks, 9 vehicles and several lives; 22 Kabul troops joined Mujahideen. Mujahideen resistance against Soviet-Kabul air-cum-ground attack from June 11 to June 21 caused Soviet-Kabul troops a loss of 260 tanks, APCs and trucks, 21 BM and 506 lives and defection of 22 troops to Mujahideen side. Soviet rocket fire hit the Herat city, killing 3 Mujahideen July 5. Fighting between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul forces in the Herat city continuing till the report July 15 impelled Najib to appeal to the people of Herat for bringing an end to the bloodshed. 5 Mujahideen commanders were killed in this fighting. Mujahideen raided Darb-e-Malak area of the Herat city July 18. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul security

posts of the cantt and airport in the eastern part of Herat city, killing 11 and capturing 20 troops July 19. Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Kabul troops in Deh Zarck and Tarjesh-e-Khawaja, 8 km from Herat. Radio Kabul was quoted as admitting this situation in Herat city and claiming that the government troops killed several and captured 3 terrorists in the Herat city.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul troops in Ghorian, Pul-e-Sangi and Guzrah areas, killing 50 and injuring many troops. A huge quantity of munition was also seized, two Soviet-Kabul military posts in Islam Qila were blown up in bomb explosions causing heavy losses to Soviet-Kabul troops; Mujahideen raid on an air base near the Herat city caused damage to a number of helicopters (July 15). Mujahideen inflicted heavy losses on Soviet-Kabul troops during serious clashes in western areas (July 24). A Soviet-Kabul military post was raided by Mujahideen in Bala Murghab area; in the ensuring fighting lasting for 3 hours, a huge quantity of arms was captured (July 25).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen positions came under a fierce Soviet-Kabul air-cum-ground attack in the suburbs of the Herat city; as a result of this extensive fighting several tanks and APCs were destroyed and 25 military posts were captured by Mujahideen; fierce fighting throughout the province caused more than 500 casualties to Soviet-Kabul troops (July 3). Mujahideen lost 10 lives in their ambush operation against a convoy on its way to Maimana; Mujahideen-Soviet-Kabul fighting continuing for 3 days caused Soviet-Kabul troops loss of 3 tanks and the crew (July 7). Mujahideen raided and captured a newly established military post, killing 50 and capturing a number of Soviet-Kabul troops (July 8). Herat city under Mujahideen control; road link with Kabul disconnected for several days; Mujahideen resisted Soviet-Kabul air-cum-ground attack on their positions in Dawad, downing 1 MiG and destroying 4 tanks and 9 vehicles (July 10). Soviet-Kabul positions came under Mujahideen attack at 11 places; in these clashes 53 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 2 tanks were destroyed, 9 Mujahideen were also killed (July 13). Diplomatic sources reported that Mujahideen captured a place of great importance and made it base of their war activities (July 15). Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy on its way to Herat on Kabul-Herat highway on July 9 (July 19). Several Soviet-Kabul bases were destroyed, 8 tanks were destroyed, 60 troops were killed and 40 captured by Mujahideen in their attack on Soviet-Kabul positions; Mujahideen killed 11 Soviet-Kabul soldiers in Daradar village early surrounded by Soviet-Kabul forces (July 26).

BBC: Citing WDS, fierce fighting going on in Herat city, and Soviet air raids caused damage to parts of the city; affluent residents

are leaving for Iran; Dr. Najib's 6 hours visit to Herat confirms Soviet-Kabul control of the city; quoting Radio Kabul, Najib visited Jamia Mosque and distributed charity; the resistance forces wrongly reported that severe damage was done to the Mosque and made it their headquarters earlier (?). Quoting Tass, Afghan forces killed dozens of saboteurs including 13 leaders, and seized large quantities of missiles, artillery pieces and machine guns, wounded in series of attacks against Soviet-Kabul security posts in Herat city in June (July 13); quoting WDS, fierce fighting continuing in Herat city and Mujahideen occupation of a major part of the city coming to an end (July 15); Mujahideen positions in the city came under Soviet-Kabul air-cum-ground attack; houses used by Mujahideen have been blown up; 100's of people are said to have left for Iran (July 17).

VOG: Quoting WDS, fierce fighting between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul forces in the streets of Herat city and air bombardment caused damage to most of the areas (July 17). Mujahideen refuted reports from Kabul that Soviet-Kabul troops have retaken the city (July 22).

ABC: Citing Soviet sources, Afghan forces have scored victory over rebels, killing 13 leaders and dozens of lower ranking insurgents (July 13).

Radio Kabul: 6 dozen families of misled compatriots surrendered to the Afghan forces; the leader said that the Iranian government does not allow the Afghan absconders to return home (July 1). Counter-revolutionaries once again blasted a Jamia Mosque of Pakhtoon Zarghoon district (July 5). Security forces killed a number of bandits including 13 members of Jamiat and Hazbullah groups, captured a big quantity of munition and destroyed a number of their hideouts in Injeel Gulram and Ghoryan districts. A number of saboteurs were crushed as a result of security forces' mopping operation; two RLs and 16 weapons and anti-state propaganda booklets were also seized (July 13), 600 families of misled compatriots returned to Kohsan district (July 21). Security forces killed a number of terrorists including 4 leaders of Jamiat in a mopping operation; a number of terrorists of Herkat and "Islamic Party" were also killed in Charbagh area (July 22). Dr. Najib addressed officers and troops of Herat Division on July 24 (July 25).

Radio Moscow: "Quoting correspondent in Kabul", 1 bomb explosion carried out by terrorists damaged and Jamia Mosque of Pushtoon Zargoon district; ancient copies of Holy Quran were destroyed in the incident; the Imam Khatib of the Mosque was assassinated by terrorists for his sermons that the Afghan government had provided the

people with land, water and food and denounced the subversive activities of counter-revolutionaries; counter-revolutionaries have inflicted a loss of 36 billion Afghanis to Afghanistan, destroyed more than 2,000 schools, 100 hospitals, more than half of country's medical centres, and 15,000 km telephone and telegram wire (July 11).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen rocketted a Soviet-Kabul military camp near Bala Baluk town June 22; in the ensuing heavy fighting Mujahideen destroyed 2 tanks and 1 vehicle and killed several Soviet-Kabul troops. Mujahideen raided another Soviet-Kabul military camp in Farah Rud area June 28, destroying 4 tanks.

Radio Tehran: Severe Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in 10-day fighting between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops on a base, followed by Soviet-Kabul bombardment on a village and setting on fire stock of wheat, Mujahideen struck at a Soviet-Kabul garrison, killing a number of troops and destroying 4 tanks (July 15). Soviet-Kabul positions in Bakhlawan area were raided; 30 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or wounded, 10 were captured, one jeep, and 30 KLs were also seized on July 15 (July 20).

VOA: Quoting Mujahideen sources, Afghan militia besieged Mujahideen in Darabad village, 10 km west of Farah city; in the ensuing clash 1 Mujahideen and 7 militiamen were killed (July 1); Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul contingent travelling to reach a military post at Smalgah near Farah city, killing 17 troops including 5 Soviets; 3 Mujahideen also lost their lives (July 14).

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Mujahideen sources: In exchange of fire during Mujahideen raid on a Soviet-Kabul security post, 4 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 7 Mujahideen were wounded July 6.

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen besieged and raided Soviet-Kabul security posts in Chagcharan district June 15; in this operation 4 tanks were destroyed, 26 KLs, 3 klakovs and 10 boxes of ammunition were seized. Soviet-Kabul security posts came under Mujahideen rocket fire near Chakcharan where 20 PDPA activists were killed and 16 KLs were seized June 20. Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen positions during the first week of July; 10s of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed

and 14 KLs were seized by Mujahideen; 2 Mujahideen lost their lives in this fighting. Mujahideen resisted a Soviet-Kabul troop's three-pronged-attack on their positions in Sofia village.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen raided a Soviet-Kabul base June 15 and killed 20 Soviet-Kabul troops (July 5).

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: 7 security posts around Tarin Kot in a radius of 2 km built July 12 came under a series of Mujahideen attack July 15, in the ensuing fighting posts were destroyed and 25 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, 100 were captured and 120 rifles were seized.

VOA: Mujahideen raided Afghan militia engaged in building a security post; 21 militias were killed and 117 were captured whereas 2 Mujahideen were killed (July 31).

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: Bomb explosion in Nekzad hotel took place June 8. 48 tanks and 2 helicopters were destroyed in different fighting in Shakardara district since June. Mujahideen rocket fire hit Balahisar garrison June 11, followed by Soviet-Kabul search of the houses around the fort next morning. As a result of a bomb explosion in Agriculture Ministry June 15, 11 Soviet-Kabul officials were killed and 4 offices were damaged, followed by arrest of 8 people. Karmal supporters distributed leaflets against Najib and the Russians June 18. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet convoy moving to Jegdalik at Tangi Ahrishumi June 19, in the ensuing exchange of fire 14 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, 4 tanks/APCs were destroyed and 2 Mujahideen were killed. Mujahideen ground-to-ground rocket attack on Kabul airport caused suspension of air traffic for several hours June 19. Afghan air force pilot, Brig Fazal Rahi was killed in front of his house June 20. Mujahideen raided Mussayee sub-district Headquarters June 20-21 night, causing heavy losses to Soviet-Kabul forces. A land mine blew a Soviet tank moving from Khairkhana to centre of Kabul city June 21. Kabul city witnessed sit-in strikes and demonstrations against forcible conscription of too young and old people; Kabul University students were subjected to tear gas and bat on charges June 25. Mujahideen destroyed 3 aircraft and one arm depot in rocket attack on Bagram air base June 27. A Soviet convoy coming back to Kabul city after inspection of security post came under Mujahideen rocket fire at Pul-e-Surkh near Sarai Ghazni, 8 km from Kota-e-Sangi, the starting point of Qandahar highway, June

28; 16 Soviet troops including a Brig General were killed and two APCs were damaged. A Hindu rich man "unofficial assistant to Interior Minister Syed Ghulab Zoi" was shot dead alongwith his wife on way to their house June 28. Mujahideen resistance to Soviet attack destroyed 7 tanks and 5 vehicles and killed more than 30 Soviet troops in Paghman district June 30, followed by Soviet-Kabul air bombardment and shelling on civilians of the area. Students will have to spend two years in army before going abroad for further studies. A Russian Propagandist, Ohlov, was fired upon when he was going to attend a function in Spinzer hotel June 30; Ohlov chose to live in Afghanistan in Zahir Shah time hiring a house in Karta Seh; he was among the persons who spread communism in Afghanistan. Mujahideen came under Soviet-Kabul shelling at Nau Pulla while coming back after operation near Qarah Bagh town July 1; 6 Mujahideen including a commander were killed in the shelling. This group had ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy in Agha Sarai region between Qarah Bagh and Kalakan on Kabul-Mazar highway. Mujahideen rocket fire hit Qarghah Div, Rocket Battalion, Poly Tech and Central Silo June 2. A Hindu woman, employee in the Indian Embassy, was shot dead by Mujahideen on her way to the Embassy July 2. Mujahideen captured 1 Kabul soldier from Shore Bazar area. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul posts in Chawki Arghandeh, killing 22 Soviet-Kabul troops and destroying the posts. Pir Beland security post was destroyed July 6. Mujahideen rockets missed the target of the building of the Soviet Friendship House in Dehmazang and fell behind the nearby zoo July 6. Khad agents house-to-house search campaign led to clashes with the residents of Kabul city in Shar-e-Nau, Karta-e-Nau, Karta-e-Parwan and the old city July 7. Mujahideen rocketted Soviet-Kabul military outposts in Char Asiab and Shewaki July 10, Kabul commander of Guard Battalion of Khad was killed by Mujahideen in Karta-e-Parwan June 28. Mujahideen attacked a jeep in front of Education Ministry, killing 3 persons July 11. Mujahideen rocket fire hit and destroyed 2 blocks in the northern part of the Soviet Embassy in Darul Aman July 12. Kabul University students boycotted classes for 8 days in protest against conscription, followed by protests of boys and girls schools remaining closed until July 12; 112 students were arrested. Mujahideen raided a post in Guldara area near Kabul city July 14, killing 3 and capturing 2 Kabul troops. 1 APC was blown up and crew was killed in a mine explosion in Sang-e-Nawishta area in Char Asiab district. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet convoy moving to Kabul in Qarah Bagh district July 15; 9 tanks and 20 oil tankers were destroyed in this operation. Mujahideen rocketted a new luxury building zone No. 1 of Khad, next to the Soviet Embassy, killing 25 Khad agents,

followed by Khad encirclement of the area July 15. In a Mujahideen ambush operation on a Soviet convoy, 10 vehicles, 9 oil tankers and 4 tanks were destroyed on Kabul-Parwan highway in Kalakan area July 16, and the highway remain closed for 5 hours. Sanglash village in Istalif was subjected to Soviet retaliatory aerial bombing. Mujahideen blew up water and power network in Saroobi July 20; 3 gates of the dam were destroyed and Kabul city witnessed shortage of power. A Khad agent was killed in Qalai Shadah post July 22. Mujahideen destroyed a tank and 1 vehicle in Shakar Dara area July 22, followed by Soviet retaliatory shelling on rural localities destroying 20 houses and killing several civilians. A Soviet convoy was ambushed near Qarah Bagh town north of Kabul July 24; two tanks and 12 oil tankers were destroyed in the operation. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy on Kabul highway July 26, followed by Soviet retaliatory shelling on nomad houses. 4 persons were captured by the Afghan government on the charge of cooperation with Mujahideen and a plot to destroy a bridge. Afghan government recalled the Afghans studying in communist countries. A series of shoot-outs between Najib and Karmal groups in different government departments took place.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul convoy near Kabul, killing 20 Soviet-Kabul troops; Mujahideen also shot down 1 helicopter (July 6). Mujahideen rocket fire hit a military post in Kabul city July 11 (July 19). A Soviet-Kabul convoy escorted by helicopters heading towards Zabul from Kabul came under Mujahideen attack; 120 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or wounded, 14 tanks/APCs were destroyed and 2 helicopters were shot down (July 21). Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul military post in Bala Murghab area (July 25).

Radio Tehran: Soviet General alongwith 16 Soviet-Kabul troops was killed while inspecting security posts around Kabul city (July 12).

BBC: Citing WDS, fighting near the Soviet Embassy in Kabul city took place; Pravada also reported continuing acts of sabotage and terrorism in Kabul city (July 22). Mujahideen rocket attacks on Kabul city continued over a week; 5 civilians were killed when rockets exploded in Khairkhana area; some rockets hit the area housing the Soviet Embassy and its components (July 29).

VOA: Quoting WDS, Mujahideen shot down an Afghan military plane while flying from Kabul to Qandahar; 100 troops were believed to have been killed (July 1). Quoting Mujahideen sources, Mujahideen blew up flood gates of a dam on Kabul river by using 100 kg of explosive, cutting of electric supply to Kabul city; citing WDS, more than 2 dozens explosions and several clashes took place near the Soviet Embassy (July 23). Citing WDS, Kabul city witnessed heavy air activity

in the last week of July, supposed to be directed toward provinces in the grip of fighting (July 29). Soviet-Kabul troops were seen moving towards southwest of Kabul for an offensive against Mujahideen (July 30).

VOG: WDS quoting Mujahideen sources, bloody clashes between two factions of PDPA took place as a result of announcement of nomination of Dr. Najib in the place of Karmal; 15 people were killed in these clashes in Kabul city (July 10). Quoting WDS, fighting continued for several days in the northwest of the Afghan capital (July 15). Mujahideen rocket fire hit the Soviet Embassy and buildings housing KGB and Soviet cultural centres (July 22).

Radio Kuwait: Quoting WDS, pitched fighting between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops took place around Kabul city and Paghman town; Soviet-Kabul aircraft continuously bombarded the town (July 1).

Radio Beijing: Citing Mujahideen sources, Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy near Kabul city June 28, destroying 2 APCs, 1 tank and killing 16 troops including one Soviet Brig (July 12).

Radio Kabul: Afghan security forces seized 10 crates of land-to-land rockets in mopping operation at Loelangar (July 1). Afghan forces carried out a series of operations in Kalakan of Qarabagh district, killing a number of counter-revolutionaries, including their leader (July 6). Afghan security forces captured 12 ground-to-ground missiles installed by counter-revolutionaries in Charasiab district (July 9).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen shot down 1 MiG in Nijrab district in the second week of June, and the pilot was killed. Mujahideen carried out a number of operations in Charikar, provincial capital. Mujahideen attack Parcham Headquarters June 26; a government building in Turkuman area was raided June 22; Mujahideen carried out several small scale operations in different areas of Charikar; Soviet-Kabul side suffered considerable losses in these operations. In a series of explosions continuing for 3 hours at Bagram base 20 helicopters were destroyed, many munition caught fire, and 300 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed July 1. Mujahideen carried out a number of attacks on Soviet-Kabul positions beginning July 1. Bagram air base shelled, a tank was destroyed in Qala Surkh; two troops were killed and 1 officer was captured in Kaisin cleaning factory area; 10 tanks were destroyed on Bagram road by Mujahideen rocket fire; and two tanks were destroyed in Qala Nasroo region. Mujahideen struck Sabzi Kari post in Charikar; killed 5 Russians in Doulet Shahi; killed another 30 Soviet-Kabul

troops in Senjed Darah; 11 civilians were also killed in the area in the first week of July. Mujahideen carried out the biggest rocket attack on Bagram air base July 5, exploding ammunition depots, destroying 20 aircraft and 200 residential quarters and killing over 150 Soviet-Kabul troops. 8 Afghan troops were captured in Bagram July 7. 1 Soviet tank was blown up and crew was killed in an explosion at Qila Nasru in Bagram area. Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen positions in Salazace July 13; in the ensuing fighting 35 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed. Mujahideen destroyed 2 tanks and killed 4 Russians in an operation in Sofyan July 13. Mujahideen rocket fire hit the Bagram air base, destroying 4 helicopters on the ground, barracks and munition depot.

VOIR: Mujahideen destroyed 1 tank and killed 15 Soviet-Kabul troops; Mujahideen intensified war-related activities (July 27).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen carried out attacks on Soviet-Kabul bases in Qala and Gulbahar; 41 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, and 50 were wounded; 4 tanks, 6 vehicles and 1 munition depot were destroyed (July 3). Mujahideen raided Soviet army Headquarters May 13, killing over 20 troops (July 4). Explosions at Bagram air base caused the Soviet-Kabul forces a loss of 10 helicopters and 1 munition depot (July 10).

Radio Kabul: Quoting an Afghan soldier Bahar, Afghan security forces crushed a large number of counter-revolutionaries and captured 8 of them in Charikar district (July 5). 52 misled compatriots of 8 families returned to Bagram district (July 24).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: A Soviet-Kabul force of 400 vehicles reached Mehtarlam, provincial capital, June 15; one part of the divided force moved to Alinagar valley and the other portion entered Alishang valley bordering Tagao and Panjsher; in Alinagar Soviet-Kabul troops hoped to exploit disunity of Mujahideen; Soviet-Kabul forces advanced upto Gandalabo bridge and commandos landed on the heights in Alinagar; in the ensuing battle 20 Soviet commando troops and 2 Mujahideen were killed, 15 houses were destroyed and 150 heads of livestock were killed in Soviet aerial bombing, 12 vehicles, 4 APCs and two tanks were destroyed. 30 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in clashes between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops at Mango and Adar. Mujahideen resisted Soviet-Kabul troops in Alishang; the Soviet-Kabul operation continued for 3 days; 3 APCs were destroyed and 3 vehicles loaded with munition were captured by Mujahideen; 3 Mujahideen and 4 civilians were killed and 70 cattle were slaughtered in this operation. Soviet-Kabul troops entered Nuristan June 23, and Mujahideen resistance against the Soviet-

Kabul forces for 18 days caused the Soviet-Kabul a loss of 200 lives, 50 dead bodies kept lying on Shah Mangal and Chanda Labook mountains, 3 km from Mehtarlam, 50 KLs, 1 mortar, 1 Doshaka and 2 MGs; 5 Mujahideen were also killed.

Logar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul military detachment deployed in Kamal Khail villages to destroy Mujahideen bases; in the ensuing fighting 35 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 10 rifles were captured by Mujahideen; retaliatory bombardment and shelling of Soviet-Kabul troops on civilian targets killed 6 Mujahideen and destroyed 2 villages. 2 APCs and 2 vehicles were destroyed and 25 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in mine explosions in Kariz Zerdad and Shirwaza June 12. Mujahideen raid on several Soviet-Kabul security troops in Mohammad Agha district mid-June led a number of clashes between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops, followed by Soviet air bombardment; 2 helicopters were shot down, 5 tanks and 1 munition depot were destroyed and 40 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in there operation. Mujahideen raided Soviet-Kabul garrison in Pul-i-Alam, provincial capital; in the ensuing exchange of fire 38 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, 2 MGs and several trucks were destroyed by Mujahideen and several houses were destroyed by Soviet-Kabul anty fire. Three were destroyed and crew of 13 was killed in Baraki Barak June 20. Mujahideen planted mines in the way of military convoy heading towards Gardez, blew up a tank in Karez-Zardad area of Logar valley June 21. Soviet-Kabul aircraft bombarded Baraki Barak, Qala-e-Balugai and Qala-e-Manugai June 24, causing losses to civilians. Soviet aircraft bombed Refugees caravan in Logar valley June 24, killing 32 peoples; this air raid was in retaliation to Mujahideen attack on Soviet-Kabul troops near Burki Burk town. 17 civilians including 3 Mujahideen were killed and 17 were wounded in Soviet air raid on Baraki Rajan, Qala-e-Zaiuddin and Qala-e-Shagai June 25. Mujahideen planted mines blew up 3 tanks June 27, followed by Soviet-Kabul mining of Attamore desert and ambush operation on refugees, killing 32 refugees.

Mujahideen clashed with Parchamites in Zurmat town July 1, in the ensuing exchange of fire 10 parchamites and 4 Mujahideen were killed. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy near Zurmat July 5, destroying 2 tanks and killing the crew. Mujahideen shot down one of the MiGs carrying out air raid on Lack Khail and Patkhwab villages of Baraki Barak district July 2; 38 houses were destroyed and many heads of livestock were killed in Soviet air raid. One Soviet-MiG was shot down during bombing civilians houses July 5. Mujahideen raided

Qila Shaikhak post Kalme-Gardez highway July 6. Another Soviet-Kabul post in Deh Naw was attacked by Mujahideen July 7. Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-platoon deployed to ambush Mujahideen in Ali Malang village July 10, killing 30 Soviet-Kabul troops. Mine explosions blew up 3 tanks of Soviet mobile contingent in Dasht area July 10, followed by Soviet-shelling and air bombardment on Ahangram, Armaba, Qila Naw Dasht, Khawaja Angu and Shehz-e-Nau villages; 27 people were killed. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy escorted by helicopters on its way to reinforce posts in Paktia July 10, Mujahideen downed 1 helicopter, destroyed 5 tanks, 2 APCs and 12 tanks with supplies. Soviet-Kabul troops carried out retaliatory strikes against civilians, killing 8 people and destroying one village. Mujahideen raided Soviet-Kabul positions in Waghjan area in the 2nd week of July. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter which bombarded and destroyed 30 houses July 12, one Afghan army rocket unit and Soviet military post at Galdara in M. Agha district were raided by Mujahideen July 16, followed by Soviet-Kabul retaliatory arty fire. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy at Deh Zeyarat July 20, destroying 1 tank and killing the crew. A Soviet-Kabul force was rocketted by Mujahideen at Khoshi sub-district, Mujahideen rocket fire struck Soviet-Kabul positions of Pul-i-Alam, Shahidan, Deh Mughulan, Patkhawal Shara posts Koshi post and Deh Naw post in Kulangar, M. Agha district July 25. Mujahideen carried out operation in Qila Shahakah on Kalme-Gardez highway near M. Agha town.

VOIR: Soviet aircraft bombarded and killed 27 civilians of Logar pass in retaliation to destruction of 3 tanks by Mujahideen. Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul military post in Qala Zaid, killing a number of Soviet-Kabul troops (July 23).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot down one of Soviet aircrafts bombing some villages; 38 houses were destroyed in the bombardment (July 17).

BBC: Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 4 military vehicles in Dushte Sukha area and 8 Soviet troops were also captured in the operation (July 29).

VOA: Quoting WDS, Soviet-Kabul forces introduced a new tank, supposedly improved version of T-72, in a new offensive against Mujahideen (July 29).

VOG: Citing Mujahideen sources, 30 peoples were killed in Soviet air raid on a city — important supply centre of Mujahideen.

Radio Kabul: Afghan security forces killed 40 terrorists in the outskirts of M. Agha district, capturing 32 kg explosives and huge quantity of weapons (July 24).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Tukhmak posts June 15, killing 12 Soviets and destroying 1 tank, 3 workers were killed in retaliatory Soviet bombardment. Mujahideen rocket fire on Maidan Shar, provincial district, destroyed 5 tanks and killed a number of Soviet-Kabul troops. A Soviet-Kabul convoy was ambushed in Chak area on Kabul-Qandahar highway June 22. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul troops moving along Kabul-Herat highway June 30, capturing 4 motor cycles; the same Soviet-Kabul force surrounded villages at Shashgao and captured 72 elders for 3 Russians presumably captured in the area in June. 6 tanks were destroyed and 17 Soviet troops were killed as a result of Mujahideen raid on Soviet convoy near Pula-i-Surkh July 8, followed by Soviet retaliatory air bombing on nearly villages. Mujahideen rocket fire on Maidan Shar killed or injured 60 communists and destroyed 2 quarters July 16. Soviet aircraft bombarded Takhimak area, killing large number of cattle. 12 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in a clash between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul forces. Soviet air raid killed 60 people and a large number of cattle in Maidan area.

VOIR: A fierce fighting took place as a result of Soviet-Kabul troops attack on Mujahideen positions in Maidan area (July 8).

Radio Kabul: Afghan security forces killed a large number of counter-revolutionaries during mopping operations (July 27 and 31).

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN JULY 1986: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 715 killed; 49 wounded (7 captured).

Karmal Casualties: 1126 killed; 372 wounded (423 captured).

Soviet-Karmal Casualties: 1330 killed; 288 wounded; (101 captured).

Defections: 31.

Mujahideen Casualties: 411 killed; 479 wounded; (5 captured).

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 377 killed and 290 wounded.

Soviet-Karmal Material Losses: 17 aircrafts; 26 helicopters; 125 tanks; 45 APCs; 109 HMVs; 61 trucks; 29 oil tanks; 2 jeeps; 6 HMG; 33 LMGs; 9 Dshk; 1 rocket launcher; 488 klashnikovs; 109 security posts; 9 mortars; 11 munition depot; 2 food depot; 5 wireless sets; 3 missiles; 37 buildings destroyed; 4 bus/vehicles; 1 radar station; 369 quantity of arms; 2 pistols; 23 Kalakovs; 130 rifles; 2,21,000 magazine rounds; 40 munition boxes; 6 times huge quantity of arms.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses: 21 villages; 166 houses; 260 heads of livestock.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN JULY 1986: SOVIET-KARMAL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses: 190 killed and 39 captured.

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Karmal ranks: 3647.

Mujahideen Material Losses: 122 guns; 14 missiles; 5 RPGs; 2 mortars; 8 RPG shells; 8 different quantities of arms and ammunition; 3 bases/hideouts; 10 crates of ground-to-ground missiles; 3 HMGs; a number arms depot.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN JULY 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Incidents	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		Zaranj	
	Hilmand	xxxx	Lashkargarh	
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxx vv
	Zabul	xxxxxxxx	Qalat Gilzai	
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx	Ghazni	x
	Paktika	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx	Sharna	xv
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez	xx
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad	
	Kunar	xxxxxxxxxxxx	Chagha Sarai	
Bordering Soviet Union	Badakhshan	x	Faizabad	
	Takhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxx	Taloqan	
	Kunduz	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx	Kunduz	xxxx
	Baghlan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Baghlan	
	Samangan	xx	Samangan	
	Balkh	xxxxxxxxxx	Mazar-i-Sharif	
	Jozjan		Shebergan	
	Faryab	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Maimana	xxx
	Badghis	xx	Qala Nau	v
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	Herat	xxxxxxv
	Farah (Nimruz)	xx	Farah (Zaranj)	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan	x	Bamiyan	
	Ghor	xxxxxxxx	Changcharan	
	Uruzgan	xxxxxxx	Tarin Kot	
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul	xxxxxxxxx vv
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Charikar	xxxx
	Kapisa		Mahmud-i-Raqi	
	Laghman	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Mehtarlam	
	Logar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx	Pule Alam	x
	Wardak	xxxxxxxxx	Koteasro	xxx
	TOTAL:	445		

x = Inside city v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET–KABUL OPERATIONS IN JULY 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

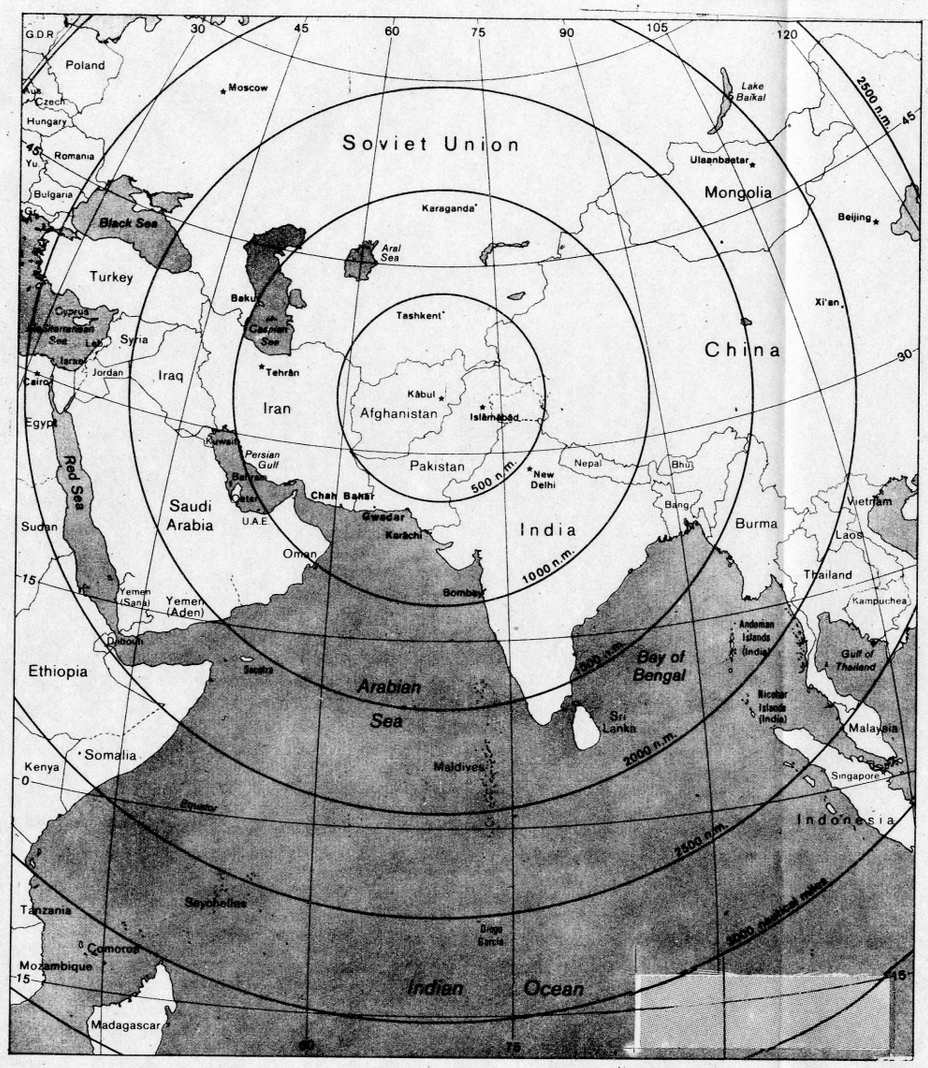
		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz			
	Hilmand	x	x	xx
	Qandahar	xxx	xxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxx
	Zabul	xxxxx		xxx
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxx xxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxx
	Paktika	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxx	xxxxxxx
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxx
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx	xx
	Kunar	x	xxxxxxxxxx	x
Bordering Soviet Union	Badakhshan		x	
	Takhar	xxxxxxxxxxxx xxx	xxx	xxxx
	Kunduz	xxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx	xx
	Baghlan	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	x	xxxx
	Samangan	x	x	
	Balkh	xxxx	xx	xxxx
	Jozjan			
	Faryab	xxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxx
	Badghis		x	x
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxx	xxxxxx
	Farah (Nimruz)		xx	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		x	
	Ghor	xx	xxxx	xx
	Uruzgan		xxxxxxx	
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx	xx
	Parwan	xxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	x
	Kapisa			
	Laghman	xxxxxxxxx		xxxxxxxxx
	Logar	xxxxxxxxxxx xxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxx
	Wardak	xxxx	xxxx	x
	TOTAL:	175	193	77

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET—KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN JULY 1986 (RADIO KABUL)

		Soviet-Karmal Operations	*Returnees*
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand		
	Qandahar	xxxxx	
	Zabul		
	Ghazni		
	Paktika		
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxc	R (185)
	Ningarhar		
	Kunar		
Bordering Soviet Union	Badakhshan		
	Takhar		
	Kunduz		
	Baghlan	x	
	Samangan	xxxxxx	
	Balkh	xxxxx	
	Jozjan		R (50)
	Faryab		
	Badghis		
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxc	RR (3360)
	Farah		
	(Nimruz)		
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		
	Uruzgan		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxx	
	Parwan		R (52)
	Kapisa		
	Laghman		
	Logar		
	Wardak		
	TOTAL:	37 Security forces operations (x) 3 Counter-revolutionaries operations (c)	3647 Returnees

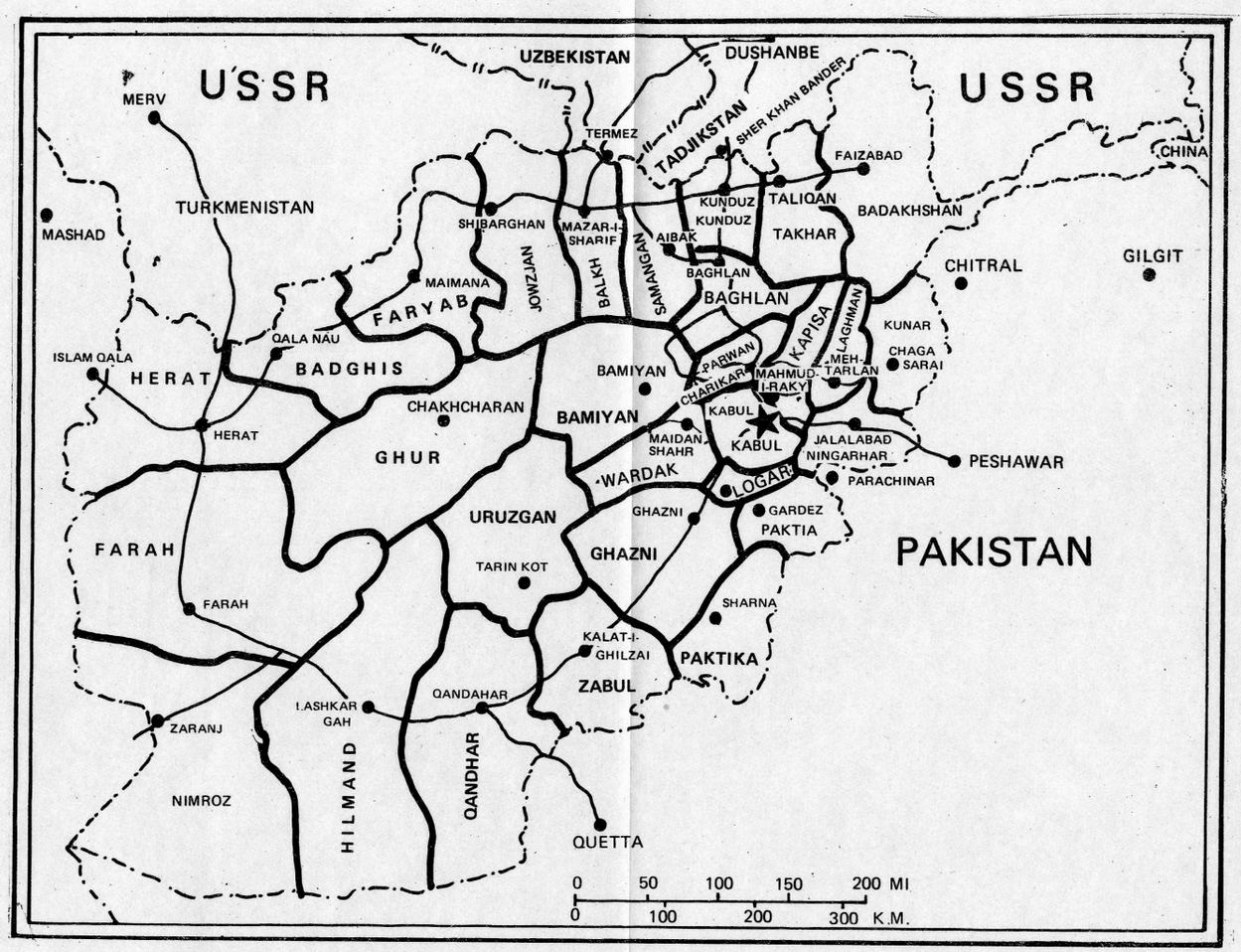
APPENDIX — VI A



APPENDIX — 6

Map of Afghanistan

APPENDIX — VI B



Mujahideen Sources: Conflict reported during July 1986 in 26 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan *except* Nimruz, Jozjan and Kapisa.
Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in 7 provinces: Qandahar, Paktiya, Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh, Herat and Kabul.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Messages on various occasions were sent to, received and exchanged from the following countries: Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Iraq, Kampuchia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Soatome and Principe.

DPRK

A function was held on July 14 under the auspices of the Peace Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the DRA to mark the month of Solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people against US imperialism *(KNT*, 15 July).

Syed Murtaza, head of administration affairs of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, heading a delegation visited DPRK to participate in the Sports Ministers' Conference of non-aligned countries *(KNT*, 3 July).

GDR

Karmal, member of the Politburo of the PDPA CC and President of the RC of DRA bade farewell on July 27 to ambassador extraordinary planipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic. The term of office of the GDR ambassador in the DRA has ended *(KNT*, 28 July).

France

Afghanistan has protested to France on the allocation of three hundred thousand dollars aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries by France (Radio Moscow, 25 July).

India

Anhita Ratebzad heading a delegation visited India in the month of July to participate in the National Conference of All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization (AIPSO) held in Banglore *(KNT*, 14 July).

A contract on aid between India and DRA was signed on July 15, 1986. According to this agreement India will give economic and technical gratis aid to DRA for expanding a child health hospital. The Republic of India renders gratis aid in construction and expansion of the

Indira Gandhi Child Health Institute at a cost of Afghanis 422 million to DRA *(KNT*, 16 July).

Iran

Iranian Charge d' Affairs in Kabul was handed over a protest note on 12 July 1986 on a report carried by an Iranian newspaper in which Iranian President Hujatul Islam Syed Ali Khamenai made insulting utterances against DRA (Radio Kabul, 13 July).

Laos

Najib held a meeting on July 22 with the non-resident ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to the DRA *(KNT*, 24 July).

Palestine Liberation Front

A protocol of Cooperation was signed between the PDPA and the Palestine Liberation Front on July 13, 1986 *(KNT*, 14 July).

Najib held a meeting with the delegation of Palestinian Liberation Front headed by Talaat Yaqub, General Secretary of the CC of the PLF. Both sides expressed support to each other and the policy of Soviet Union *(KNT*, 17 July).

USSR

Tajikistan: A protocol on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation between Kabul University and Tajik State University for 1986-87 was signed on 29 June 1986 in Kabul University (KU). According to the protocol, a number of lecturers of the KU will be sent to Tashkent and Tajik State Universities for Scientific and Academic Training (*KNT*, 10 July).

A protocol on delivery of construction equipment, instruments and construction material of the housing pre-fabrication complex was signed between DRA and USSR. The materials costing 2.4 million roubles from the Soviet credit, will be delivered to the Afghan authorities in the next 22 months *(KNT*, 5 July).

A protocol on expansion of cooperation in road construction in the DRA was signed on 7 July 1986 between the government of DRA and the Soviet Union *(KNT*, 7 July).

The out-going Soviet ambassador in Kabul, Fitrat Ahmed Janowich whose term of assignment was completed in Afghanistan left for home on 12 July 1986 (Radio Kabul, 12 July).

Vietnam

Najib, Babrak Karmal and Sultan Ali Keshtmand signed a condolence book on 14 July on the passing away of Comrade Le Duan General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam *(KNT*, 15 July).

Zimbabwe

Sarwar Yurish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs heading a delegation left Kabul on 2 June 1986 for Harare on a friendly visit and to exchange views with the authorities of Zimbabwe on matters in relation to the forthcoming conference of the head of states (*KNT*, 3 July).

Zimbabwe and Afghanistan have decided to establish diplomatic relations. This decision was announced by Deputy Foreign Minister of Afghanistan during his visit to Harare the Capital of Zimbabwe (Radio Moscow, 10 July).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

19th Plenum Meets

The 19th Plenum of the Central Committee of the PDPA was held on 10 July 1986. Najib addressed the Plenum. The plenum unanimously approved the following appointments:—

1. Sulaiman Laiq, the Minister of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs, was appointed as member of the Politburo of the CC of the PDPA.
2. Secretary of the CC of the PDPA, Mr. Sahib Karwal and the National Security Minister, were appointed as alternate members of the Politburo.
3. Najumuddin Qawyani and Haider Masoud were appointed as Secretaries of the CC PDPA.

Similarly the Plenum elevated 15 alternate members as full fledged members of the CC of the PDPA. The Plenum of the CC relieved Mohammad Yasin Siddiqi from the office of Secretary of the Central Committee. Similarly Assadullah Sarwari, Abdul Ghaffar Azad and Mohammad Anwar Farzand were removed from the membership of the CC of the PDPA (Radio Kabul, 10 July). For details see *KNT*, July 12, 1986.

Karmal Holds Meeting

Afghan President Babrak Karmal held meeting with the executive committee of the people representative of Kabul city on 8 July 1986. Views were exchanged during the meeting on the problems of working

and living conditions of the people of Kabul city. He also made a instructive speech on the leadership of PDPA and government of DRA, and laid emphasis on upholding party unity *(KNT*, 9 July and Radio Moscow, 10 July).

Najib Discloses Corruption

The new Afghan leader, Najibullah has publicised the case of fraud with in the PDPA. He has accused members of the Youth Wing of the party of cheating the government of three hundred thousand (300,000) dollars. He also mentioned the case of embazzlement involving money earmarked for a Soviet-Afghan Friendship project in Kabul (Radio Dubai, 12 July).

Najib Visits Herat

Najib visited the Herat province. He spoke to troops there and praised their action against the counter-revolutionaries (Radio Moscow, 26 July).

Appointments

Afghanistan government has appointed Brig. Zairmal as the new head of political affairs for the Armed Forces (*VOA*, 16 July).

Baryalai Visits Parwan

Alternate member of the Politburo of PDPA's Central Committee and Secretary Central Committee Mahmood Baryalai inspected the Ministry recruitment centres in Parwan. An informed source of the Parwan military department told Bakhtar that a large number of Youths of the Parwan Province have enrolled their names for joining the ranks of armed forces (Radio Kabul, 16 July).

Trade Union

23 Primary organizations of Trade Unions were set up in Barikot and other areas of Kunar Province *(KNT*, 15 July).

Political Clashes

On July 7 clashes occured between KHAD agents and residents of Kabul city in Shar-e-Nau, Karta-e-Nau, Karta-e-Parwan and the old city. The reason was house-to-house searches by government agents leaking The reason was house-to-house searches by government agents looking for young men to be taken into the army. Over 70 residents were arrested during these incidents (Monthly Bulletin No. 64, July 86, Afghan Information Centre, Peshawar, Pakistan).

Order of Bravery

To appreciate the great services in the cause of the defence of homeland and ensuring the state security of the country the order of 'bravery' was approved recently by the Presidium of the RC of the DRA. With the approval of this one, the number of the orders and medals which have been approved after the Saur Revolution reaches 160 orders *(KNT*, 29 July).

3 — ECONOMY

Agriculture

84 per cent of the population of DRA is engaged in agriculture. 60 per cent of gross national product and 66 per cent of national income is obtained from this field. An investment of over 11 billion Afghanis and cultivation of different plants on an area of 3,800,000 hectares have been in envisaged in the first five year plan *(KNT*, 15 July).

Private Sector

The Private Sector accounts for over 50 per cent of the DRA output and Private Owners control almost 200 factories producing a wide range of waves, from building materials to food. Two thirds of transport vehicles are also private, which means over 18,000 Lorries. The Government also encourages the creation of mixed companies, in which it owns no more than 40 per cent share. There are 10 such recently established companies in building materials, paper, medicines and chemicals. The government gives private and mixed companies credits on favourable terms, plots of land and technical assistance (15 July, Press Bulletin, Press Information Department of USSR Embassy).

31 projects in the private sector with a total capital of 246.6 million Afghanis were approved on 4 July 1986. 40 other projects were also endorsed in metal working, foodstuffs, stationary, chemical and cloth *(KNT*, 5 July).

The share of private sector in the total gross domestic product of Afghanistan in the last Afghan year exceeded 82 per cent which is indicative of the great significance of private sector in the national economy of the country *(KNT*, 9 July).

Exports

Over 5,687,750 square metres of Afghan Small Carpets, Carpets, Rugs were exported in the post revolution years *(KNT*, 8 July).

The Handicraft Export Promotion Centre of the DRA made an

income of Afghanis 1.21 billion last year by exporting various handicrafts to European and other western countries *(KNT*, 24 July).

Land Reforms

148 landownership documents were distributed to the peasants of Balkh and Baghlan provinces. Similarly 279 land ownership documents were distributed to the people of Parwan and Kunar provinces and over 32,000 hectares of surplus land of Helmand province was given to 26,423 people in the province *(KNT*, 20, 24, 29 July).

Power Projects

According to the main aspects of the socio-economic growth of the DRA for the years 1986—1991 the work of construction and commissioning of power transmission lines from the Soviet border to Mazar-i-Sharif—Kholm—Pauli Khumri Baghlan—Kunduz and Sheberghan will be completed with an initial capacity of 32 MVA and will be commissioned in the same period *(KNT*, 16 July).

Cotton Growing

During the Current Afghan Year 15,000 cotton growers of Helmand Qandahar and Farah provinces have cultivated cotton on area of 138,900 jeribs. Likewise, fertilizers pesticides and insecticides and agricultural equipment costing Afghanis 30,800,000 were given by the state to the cotton growers of the province in this spring sowing campaign *(KNT*, 24 July).

Irrigation

The Helmand Construction Corporation which is engaged in constructing irrigation and power projects has over fulfilled its plans by 26 per cent during the first quarter of the current Afghan year. According to the main aspects of economic and social growth of the DRA the cooperation will complete and commission during the current year the training centre project of Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, Watan Nursery School, auxiliary establishments and first phase of pump station of Kokcha irrigating project, Ali Chopan State farm in Balkh, 17 and 12 canals of Nahr Lashkari, Tzarandou technical workshop of Herat province, drainage project of Qandahar Textile Mills and the head dam of Larkhwabi and Khaja Alwan farms in Pul-e-Khumri *(KNT*, 17 July).

Irrigation and Water Resources

The State has allocated in the main aspects of DRA socio-

economic growth (1986—1991) Afghanis 5.2 billion from domestic sources and 36.5 million dollars from foreign assistance to the solution of preliminary problems in the development of irrigation and water resources. The fund is two and half times more than in the last five years *(KNT*, 29 July).

Employment

The Committee for Labour and Social Security found employment for over 18,000 persons with ministries, state committees and other institutions during last Afghan year *(KNT*, 30 July).

4 — YOUTH AND EDUCATION

WDOA

10,000 women have been reportedly recruited to the ranks of WDOA in this year *(KNT*, 17 July).

DYOA

Sulaiman Laeq Minister of Tribal Affairs and Nationalities and Lt. Gen. Syed Mohammad Golabzoi the Interior Minister visited Sharan the Centre of Paktia province on July 27 and met with the DYOA brigade despatched to Paktia province engaged in construction of the building of tribes and nationalities department in Sharwan *(KNT*, 29 July).

Social Services

Two hospitals and three main health centres with 45 beds are functioning in Kapisa. The number of hospital beds in the province will increase from 45 to 60 according to the plan of 1986. Literacy drive is also in progress in Kapisa province since 1982, 5542 students have been enrolled in 263 courses taught by 129 teachers. The Kapisa provincial council of the NFF has organized a large number of people of the province around itself. The number of individual members reaches 326 and collective members of the NFF provincial council 7,588 persons. DYOA of Kapisa province has organizsed and mobilised around it, over 900 Youth *(KNT*, 9 July).

92 health centres have been reconstructed by the state of the DRA. 3 Polyclinics, a child hospital, a maternity hospital, a state polyclinic, 38 health centres of primary schools, 16 epidemology centres and 18 health centres in productive institutions have been built in Kabul *(KNT*, 29 July).

Students of Kabul University Protest

The students of Kabul University protested against the government's new military regulations. They boycotted classes for 8 days. The protest movement was also joined by a number of girls and boys schools in the city which remained closed until July 12. About 112 girls and boys students were arrested in this connection (Monthly Bulletin No. 64, July 1986, Afghan Information Centre Peshawar, Pakistan).

Writing by Children on the crimes of "counter-revolution" have been published in a pamphlet put out by the Central Committee of DYOA. The pamphlet contains 19 notes of children from different provinces giving eye witness accounts of bandits barbarities *(KNT*, 31 July).

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Meetings

Najib held a meeting with the chieftains, elders and representatives of people of Badakhshan on 2 July 1986. Both parties expressed total support to each other *(KNT*, 3 July).

Najib held a meeting with the elders and representatives of the people of Qandahar, Helmand, Urugan and Zabul provinces. Speaking at the meeting Najib praised the bravery of the people of Southern areas and expressed confidence in them to defend the revolution (Radio Kabul, 7 July).

Jirga in Kabul

Najib attended on 7 July 1986 a Jirga of elders, chieftains and representatives of various tribes from Qandahar, Helmand, Oruzjan and Zabul provinces held in Kabul. Najib talked to them on the prevailing situation in the country. The chieftains assured full support to Najib *(KNT*, 8 July).

Session of Central Council of the High Jirga of Frontier Tribes Held

The session of the Central Council of the High Jirga of frontier tribes was held in Kabul on July 23 with Haji Mohammad Samkani, Vice President of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and Chairman of the Central Council. The participants supported the resoluting of the 19th plenum of the CC PDPA. They also declared all-round readiness for shielding borders *(KNT*, 24 July).

Tribal Force

The Azad tribes have formed armed groups for expelling the

"counter-revolutionaries" from their areas. The Azad tribes forces create hurdles in the entry of armed group into Afghanistan—clashes between the two occure with frequency.

In the month of July clashes between the two, as reported by Radio Kabul, Radio Moscow and Bakhtar News Agency occurred in Bad Jobir area in which 12 counter-revolutionaries were killed and four received serious injuries. Another clash took place between the people of Nawage Mada Khel village and Afghan "counter-revolutionaries" of Jamiat band. According to Bakhtar News Agency, an armed group attacked Kangzo Power House, two kilometres away from Dilnagar Bazar, those power house supplied electricity to the Kampale Camp of Afghan counter-revolutionaries. This transformer of the power house was completely destroyed (Radio Kabul, 6-7 July, Radio Moscow, 28 July).

Gulabat Khan Afridi the head of force of Azad-tribes has declared that he will not compromise with the Pakistani government and will continue his struggle. He reportedly has issued instructions to his 600 armedmen. It is also reported that USSR is supporting arms and ammunition to them (The Daily Jang Pakistan, 9 July).

Jirgas

According to the reports of Bakhtar News Agency, Radio Kabul and Radio Moscow, several Jirgas of free tribes were held in the month of July. The Jirgas pledged support to DRA, and to the decisions of the 19th plenum of PDPA CC. They condemned the Pakistani government for its interference in the internal affairs of independent tribes and DRA by various ways and means.

It was decided in the Jirgas that their areas will not be allowed to use for subversive activities against DRA and necessary arrangements in this context will be taken.

Following is the list of Jirgas as reported at various places:—

- A National Jirga of Khwezi tribe was held in Warsak.
- Maliks of various tribes of Dir, Chitral and Swat held a Jirga at Maidan in Dir District.
- People from different villages of Paktia province and from the Centres of Parwan and Faryab provinces held Jirgas on 16 July.
- People from Mohmand Agency held a Jirga in NWFP, Pakistan.
- A National Jirga of elders, sprituals and ulemas of Bajur Agency was held in Arang Area.
- Jirgas were also held in Tawada Mina in Khyber Agency. (Reported by Radio Kabul, 5, 6, 15, 17, 18 July and Radio Moscow, 7 July).

Religion

Over 1,000 religious Scholars, Clergy and Shiite working people of Kabul city reportedly participated in a meeting in Sakhi Congregational Mosque on 4 July 1986 to express support to the PDPA and state policy *(KNT*, 5 July).

The Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trust has printed in the state printing press 10,000 copies of new edition of Holy Quran with the cost of Afghanis 12 million *(KNT*, 20 July).

The subsidy given by the government of Afghanistan for Haj Pilgrimage this year exceeds 14 million Afghanis. The government reportedly had given 722 million Afghanis as subsidy to provide facilities for Haj pilgrimage during last few years.

Over 1.2 billion Afghanis have been spent on religious affairs during the post-revolutionary years and 270 million Afghanis for the construction of mosques and other holy places during the last four years *(KNT*, 31 July).

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